1. **Question**: USEPA is proposing placing a 5 mg/L. Total Solids concentration (annual average wasteload) on POTWs in Virginia. Solids from soil erosion sources are generally 80-95 percent inert and exhibit a charge exchange relationship, which permit phosphorus attachment to these inert particular matter. On the other hand, Total Suspended Solids from POTWs are generally 60-80 percent volatile in nature and are derived generally from treatment bacteria cellular degraded mass, which exhibit no charge relationship with phosphorus. These volatile solids further biologically degrade upon entering the aquatic environment with little on no impact on water column light transmission, or an ultimate impact on SAV. Why is USEPA concerned with further controlling Total Suspended Solids from POTWs?

2. **Question:** USEPA is proposing placing a 4 mg/L. Total Nitrogen (annual average wasteload) on POTW's in the James Watershed. We operate a POTWs in the James above the fall-line (non-tidal fresh) and our Nutrient General Permit allows for 6 mg/L. TN and 0.5 mg/L.TP on an annual average. Based on our facility being an E3 facility, our Environmental Management System goals, our WQIF Grant and our strong desire to protect our aquatic environment, we decided to pursue a basis of design of 5 mg/L. TN and 0.3 mg/L. TP. We are presently two years into a four-year construction schedule on a 45 million ENR upgrade.

VAMWA research is showing little is gained in Chlorophyll response to the additional investment in infrastructure and additional O&M chemical feed costs. Why would USEPA propose major design and construction changes before we have placed into service our new ENR process? If the USEPA's backstop proposal holds, will the federal government provide 100% funding construction grants for this potential regulatory required construction?